FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. OSCAR B HORD, Ot Decatur County. SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

Judge Hughes. This gentleman is posted for a speech to-night either at Masonic Hall or the Representatives Hall, upon the issues of the day, and the citizens of Indianapolie are requested to give him a candid hearing. Judge Hugnes was a devoted friend and apologist of the Buchanan administration, and received from the ex President a distinguished mark of his favor. We believe the position of the Judge now is, "bullets for the secessionists in open rebellion, and ballots for the abolitionists," regarding both as crimes against the Constitution.

Negotiations for Settlement. It is rumored, with some show of plausibility, that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, has made overtures of settlement to the Confederates. The proposition is that if they will lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the Federal Government, they shall be protected in all their rights under the Constitution. If the Government does not fulfill this condition within a reasonable period, then France will espouse the side of the South. And if the Confederates do not accept this over ture, then the French Government will leave them

to their fate and sympathize with the North. Whether this rumor be true or not, we are decidelly opposed to any intervention by foreign Governments with our internal affairs. The people of this country are fully competent to settle their domestic difficulties, and they will not brook outside interlerence

Kidnapping White Men.

We published a statement a few days ago. which we found in the Madison Courier, to the effect that the Procost Marshat of Louisville. Kentucky, had sent a detachmect of soldiers to arrest some white citizens of this State, residing in Switzerland county. What jurisdiction has the Provost Marshal of Louisville over the soil of Indiana? Will our State authorities submit to such an indignity? We have a Constitution and laws enacted for the security of the person and property of the citizen. Have they become waste paper? We do not know whether the par ties thus illegally arrested are guilty of any crime, but if they are, the State has, or should have, the power to bring them to punishment. If the Provost Marshal had sent a squad of soldiers to arrest and return runaway negroes, there would have been a terrible excitement against such a violation of personal liberty, yet with just as much authority in one case as the other, while citizens are kidnapped and carried out of the State without a word of protest and with apparent indifference on the part of those whose duty it is to protect the people of the States in their rights under the Constitution.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS .- The Democracy of Washington county meet on the 21st of June, and of Spencer on the last Saturday in July, to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.

Correspondence of the Morning Post. The Capture of Memphis.

The most Brilliant Naval Battle of the War-The Entire Rebel Fleet Destroyed before Breakfast - Vivid Account of the Fight-Matters in Memphis-Rebel Hopes Blasted.

Мимриів, June 7, 1862. When our fleet left Fort Pillow on Thursday last, it was in the supposition that the rebels had "fallen back" to some new defensive position. At Randolph, it was supposed the guns removed from Fort Pillow would be found again in position to oppose our progress. But in this supposition we found ourselves giving far too much credit to the vaunted determination of the rebels to defend every inch of sacred soil. Several inches were left undefended. Not a gun nor a garrison were found at Randolph, and, though some deserted earthworks were visible, not a gun nor a garrison were in sight. We did not pay the place even the compliment of a visit, but steam ed on toward Memphis, still in the expectation, however, of meeting opposition at some point be-

fore reaching that city. The first sign of rebel warfare that met our view after passing Randolph was at Island 37, where a rebel transport was discovered, the Sovereign. She discovered us also at the same moment, and took to her heels with all possible speed. Severa shots were sent after her, which did not hit her, and the chase for several miles was of the liveliest character ever known in Mississippi steamboat racing. At length turning a point in the river the rebel steamer was seen just rounding another point a couple of miles ahead. Again we fired at her without effect. A boat howitzer was then put on board the Lizzie Benton steam tog) which was sent through the shute behind Island 37 to head the steamer off. The tug came out of the chute a short distance behind the steamer, but within good range, and sent a shelf which warned the steamer that her time was up. Her Captain ran her to the shore, jumped off, and took to the woods; the crew raisel a flag of truce and submitted to the fate which they could not escape. They stated that the boat had been sent up by the rebel authorities to burn all the cotton they could find at plantations along the river. They had not succeeded in finding

Fort Harris, some thirty-five miles above Memphis, was found, like Fort Randolph, without occupants. Nothing could be seen but some indifferent earthworks, apparently unfinished, and in which evidently no guns had ever been mounted. This was the only fortification we expected to find above Memphis, save at the mouth of Wolf river, just outside the environs. There, it is was presumed, we should find butteries to oppose us; but in this supposition we were again doomed to disappointment.

We reached Paddy's hen and chickens, (a group of islands at the mouth of Wolf river) about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, and anchored alongside one of the "chickens." A tur went down to reconneiter, and in the course of an hour returned, having di covered the renel fleet lying against the Arkansas shore, opposite the city of Memphis. It was now evident that they intended to give us a fight, and everything was put in readiness on our fleet for any emer-

At daylight in the morning the fleet weighed anchor and dropped slowly down the current until the foremost gunboat came in sight of the rebel fleet lying in a distant bend of the stream. They immediately discovered us and put their boats in line of battle, or rather in two lines, one about half a mile in advance of the other. The rebelfleet consisted of eight gupboats and rams, viz: the Little Rebel, (flag-ship.) Gen Van Dorn, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Price, Jeff. Thompson, Gen. Levell and Sumter. They were all mounted with guns of various calibres and also provided with strong iron clad prows to be used as rams. Scarcely any two of them were alike in appearance, build or weight of metal. Some of them were partially sheathed with iron over their boilers, while others were merely protected with heavy timber bulwarks. Some of them may have been provided with cotton bale defenses, but probably not. If any were so provided they were those which went to the bottom, where an inspection of their architecture is not just now convenient. None of them were provided with shotproof case mates like our own gunbouts.

gagement was principally over.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT LONG TAW. Immediately upon perceiving the movement of the rebel fleet, our own gunboats let go their anchors and awaited their approach. They came steadily forward until within the distance of a mile, when the Little Rebel fired the first shot. It was aimed at the Benton, but passed over and at least three quarters of mile beyond, showing that the hostile fleets were within easy distance of each other. No reply was made to this shot, nor to the next, which was also fired by the Little Rebel. The third shot, from the same rebel, was better aimed and struck the water but a short distance from the flag officer's tug, Jessie Benton, which stood some distance at the rear of the flag

The Cairo now opened her stern guns upon the ebel boat Van Dorn, occupying the extreme the rebel, doing no injury. It was speedily tol. Federal authorities. Col. Fitch established his the air with their hissings as they sped upon their | tessions of their journalistic mouthpieces. It is so little damage was done by this terrible fire. mony with the rebel leaders than the rebel fol-Some of the enemy's shots cut away portions of lowers. shots, during this twenty minutes, did very little boats also left their moorings to day and propart of the engagement.

was not likely to accomplish the end desired in fications on the Mississippi. If not evacuated the shortest space of time, and finding the rebels within a very few days they will be taken by the not disposed to venture any nearer, flag-officer joint operation of the fleets above and below them. Davis signalled the flee, to turn bows on and engage the enemy at short range. At the same time the rams, which had been waiting impatiently for their turn in the battle, were directed to 'sail in" while the gunboats were executing the the designs of the rebel Government, remarks: desired maneuver. The Monarch and Queen immediately advanced at their highest speed, "eager abandoned Corinth they will in the same way give for the fray." The Queen aimed for the General Beauregard, and would undoubtedly have sent army of Corinth defended New Orleans from inthat craft to the bottom with a single blow, but vasion by the West; but that city being captured

the Beauregard "sheared off" in time to avoid it. by our fleet ascending from the Gulf, there was no The Queen kept straight on, passing the Beauregard and aiming for the General Price, which or against the well appointed and powerful army was trying to get her bow in position to strike of Halleck. On the contary, Richmond was the Queen. This the Queen did not let her do; now in danger, and Johnston's army needed reinshe struck the Price with all her force in a diago forcements against the steady advance of the lehal di-ection, taking the rebel's wheel house completely off, wheel and all, and leaving her in has been compelled to retreat from point to point sinking condition. The Price fell back, raised up the peninsula, till now it is held at bay before A flag of truce, and with its remaining wheel the very walls of the Confederate Capital. That thade its way with all possible dilligence to the lost, their cause is lost, and the campaign won by Arkansas shore, where it went down.

of Niagara bridge repute, under whose superin- the demoralized army of Beauregard is now in tendence the Federal rams were built, was on and around the doomed rebel Capital. Every mo-Board the Queen, and received a slight wound ment, therefore, may now be expected intellifrom splinters. In the collision with the Price, the Queen received some damage to her machinery, which disabled her for the time being, and cide the fate of the rebellion, restore to security prevented her from taking any further part in the the imperiled Union, and bring back peace and engagement. She floated down with the cur- prosperity to our distraceed country. cent, passing beyond the rebel boats, which were wow too busily engaged in taking care of themselves to pay any particular attention to the disa- Confiscation of Property and Emanfiled Federal ram. They had already commenced to fall back, the lines of battle occupied at the opening of the engagement were broken up, and every rebel gunboat was fighting on its ewn hook, and looking out especially for number

made the rebel gunboat Gen. Lovell the object of her special regards. The rebel, although making the effort, did not succeed so well as the Beauregard had done, in dodging the attacking ram- Phenes forcibly remarks: The Monarch struck her squarely amidships, cutting her almost in two. In two minutes after the collision, the Gen. Lovell went to the bottom. carrying down nearly all on board. A number of her officers and crew were picked up by the crew than fifty or sixty rebels met death in this fearful

: The Monarch was not injured in the least She now tunred her attention to the Gen. Beauregard, these laws, instead of putting an end to this rewhich had succeeded in dodging the Queen. Be ing too near to strike with sufficient force to sink now fiercely raging in the Southern portion of this throwing her grapuels aboard, opened her hot sanctioned by the Constitution. Treatment of water batteries, pouring in streams of boiling hot belligerents is proposed, not sanctioned by the water with a pressure of 200 pounds to the square laws of nations. Nor can these principles be susinch Many persons must have been fatally tained by the best authorities on international spalded by this terrible engine of death. Speed law, This Government never asserted such monity, however, the rebel ram Sumter was seen ap- strous doctrines, either in the revolutionary war proaching with all speed to run into the Mon- or in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Nor arch. The latter let go of the Beauregard, and did we assert such was our right in the prosecu moved out of the way just in time to let the tion of the war with Mexico. Three different wars Sumter run into the Beauregard, which she die, with foreign nations, and the statesmen of those leaving the latter in a disabled and sinking condi- days did not contend for such measures as the aution. She floated down with the current, and thors of these bills expect us to adopt. And will would have speedily gone to the bottom, but upon | we impose upon our own citizens, upon citizens of striking her flag, the Monarch went to her as this republic, though in rebellion, terms more sistance and towed her to the Arkansas shore, onerous and more burdensome, with more of the HO! FOR LOUISVILLE! where she sunk in shallow water. Her others rigors of war, than we are willing to impose upon and crew were taken as prisoners on board the citizens of foreign nations with which we may be Monarch, which then went to the disabled Queen engaged in war? I trust not. Have we forgotand towed her to the shore. Thus ended the en- ten that our ancestors accomplished a successful gigement of the rams, three of the rebel gunboats revolution, and that Great Britain never adopted

laving been sunk, and the rest routed. THE ENGAGEMENT AT CLOSE QUARTERS. The gunboats, which had withheld their fire while the butting was in progress, now opened their batteries again upon the remnant of the reffeet. The rebels replied with spirit, but continued gradually to retreat down the river, while our gunboats continued steadily advancing. Only a few shots had been exchanged, when a 50 pounder Parrott shot struck the Gen. Bragg, pass ing entirely through her near the water line About the same time she was discovered to be on fire. The rebel crew ran her ashore, where she was boarded by our marines, who extinguished the fire and saved the vessel. Her officers and chew escaped to the woods. This was the fourth rebel craft put out of the way. The other three still retaeated down the river, hard pressed by our gunbouts. The Jeff. Thompson received several shots and was soon discovered to be on fire, but whether fired by our shells or her own crew is not known. The crew ran her ashore and after burning for a short time, the fire reached her magazine and she blew up, with a tjemendous report, filling the air with timbers and fragments

The Little Rebel was also shot through her bull and commenced sinking. Capt Montgomety, the rebel flag officer, ran her on the Arkansas shore and took to the woods, followed by his

Only two boats of the rebel fleet now remained -the Sumter and the Van Dorn. The former, without receiving any injury, was run ashore and abandoned by her officers and crew, who, like the rest, took to the woods. The latter turned tail group the rebel fleet and started for Vicksburg in disgust. Being fleet at foot she succeeded in dis-

won. In the short space of an hour and five the place of sale, and therefore you and I and ou minutes the rebel fleet was swept from the Mis- constituents will not attend those sales to pursissippi, with the exception of a single boat, chase the plantations which the Marshal shall ofwhich, solitary and fortorn, remains to represent fer for sale. Competition will be among those the boastful pretensions of rebeldom on this in- only who live in the vicinity, and therefore we land sea. The brilliancy of the engagement, will derive no revenue therefrom. considered in the light of its important results, is I ask, furthermore, whether this proposition not surpassed by any battle of the war. On our will aid in suppressing the rebellion? This levy-Fliett) was wounded. Not one of our boats save in a harsh and cruel manner, as was done by the the ram Queen of the West, sustained any injury; French army in the Peninsular war, gave great vet the whole rebel fleet was destroyed or cap- dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, and aided in the thred, and the city of Memphis was taken. It expulsion of the French army. was certainly a fine job to be done before break- The Duke of Wellington said of that system of ful fast, and so deeply were the rebels themselves the French armies: impressed with the fact that one irreverent secesh . "It is our best triend, and will, in the end, bring was heard in amazement to exclaim, if the Fed the contest to a conclusion." e al gunboats could perform such a work before The rigorous exactions of the French armies

osider a good day's work? While the battle was in progr. a., the bluffs and bills produce the same result in this country? shores were lined with citizens of Memphis, ga- Let us reflect and endeavor to ascertain whether zing in wonder and amazement at a battle, the the seizure and confiscation of all a man's estate lise of which very few of them had probably who is disloyal is likely to make him loyal. eger seen before. Among them were a good Some gentlemen believe, and I have heard it many ladies, but the lachrymose story of the asserted here, that slavery is the foundation of Argus that they stood there with tears streaming this retellion. I tell you it is not. I tell you it down their fair cheeks to witness the defeat, and is the misguided ambition of a few bad men, who destruction, one after another, of the Confederate have been sowing the seeds of disunion in this ganboats, must be taken as a painful flight of a country from 1830 to the present time. It was a

Our own fleet consisted of nine vessels, five somewhat imaginative newspaper reporter. The unboats and four rams, viz: the gurboats Ben- fact is undeniable that the people of Memohis ton, (flag ship,) Carondelet, St. Louis, Louisville feel that the rebellion is "played out," and are and Cario, and the rams Monarch, Queen of the ready to hail any change from the gloomy condi-West, Switzerland and Lancaster. The two lat- tion of things they have experienced during the ter did not take part in the engagement, the Lan-past year. The evacuation of Corinth took away caster's steaming apparatus being out of order, their last ray of hope. They are utterly at a and the Switzerland not coming up until the en- loss to conceive what the pretended "military strategy" which should prompt such a move The battle was in three distinct parts, the first | could be, and what makes it still darker is the fact that they havn't the remotest idea of where Beauregard has gone, what he is about, or what has become of his army. Some say he is at Oka lona; some at Columbus; some that he has escaped to Texas; some that he has gone to Richmond. There is no longer much doubt that his army is scattered to the four winds. The region between Memphis and Corinth is full of rebel soldiers who have thrown away their arms and are seeking to avoid capture by pretending to be civilians who have never taken up arms. There are also a good many squads, large and small, roaming about the country, and picking up a precarious subsistence by plunder and theft. But the rebel "Grand Army of the Mississippi" is an institution of which I think we shall hear no

RE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY. I sent you by telegraph the correspondence beof the enemy's foremost line of bat- tween flag officer Davis and Mayor Park, by The shot was well aimed, but passed over which the city was formally surrendered to the owed by a second shot, which called forth the headquarters in the city restenday afternoon and an Dorn's fire in response. The cannonading held a consultation with the Mayor, pursuant to mmediately became general. The rebel fleet which soldiers were stationed last night in various eased to advance; but held its position in the parts of the city to preserve order. There was no fiver and blazed away with great vigor. Our disturbance of any kind. Indeed the citizens wn guns were served with equal vigor, and for manifested a submissive and orderly behavior wenty minutes huge missiles of destruction filled quite at variance with the fire and thunder proterrible errand. The vessels of both fleets re- my opinion that the newspaper organs of Memmained nearly stationary, and it is surprising that phis have all along played a tune more in har-

the top hamper of one or two of our boats, but The prisoners taken from the rebel gunboats. not one of them entered a casemate, or did any between one and two hundred in number, left erious injury. And it is probable that our own here to day for the North. Two of our gunlamage to the enemy; at all events none of his ceeded down the river to see what is going on beboats were disabled. This constituted the first tween here and Vicksburg, where Com. Farragut's fleet is now held in check by rebel batteries. Perceiving that this fighting at "long taw" These Vicksburg batteries are the last rebel forti

The Struggle at Richmond.

The New York Herald, in commenting upon It must not be assumed that because the rebels up Richmond without a terrible struggle. The longer any adequate object to risk a battle for gions of McClellan, before whom the rebel host the Union troops. Hence they will strain every In passing the Beauregard, the Queen receiv- nerve to save Richmond; and we have no doubt ed a broadside from the latter, two of the shots that, with the exception of the reinforcements assing through her upper structure. Col. Ellet, sent to Mobile and Charleston, a large portion of gence of the greatest and bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent-a battle which is to de-

cipation of Slaves.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, May 22, upon the foregoing topics, to which we direct the attention The Monarch, in going into the engagement, of all thoughtful men. Mr. Phelps is a Union man and he has given evidence of his devotion to the Government by fighting in its behalf. Mr.

One of the bills under consideration proposes to confiscate all the estates of certain classes of persons who may be guilty of treason. The second proposes the emancipation of their slaves. of a small boat sent by the Monarch for that pur- Both these bills are predicated upon the supposipose; all others were dtowned. Probably not less | tion that they are sanctioned by the Constitution, and are necessary for the suppression of the re-

I tell you, Representatives, that if you enact bellion you but add fuel to the flames that are sink the rebel, the Monarch ran alongside, and Union. I assert these bills contain principles not such harsh and severe measures towards them

who rebelled against that Government. * * * I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Eliot,] when he opened this debate, speak of the expectation of deriving reveme from the sale of this property, in the event that this bill should pass and become a law. Where is the property to be sold? It is to be sold in the districts wherein it is condemned. Sold to whom, and amongst whom? It will necessarily be some time before you can get a decree of the court against the property, and by the time that this is done your army will have passed beyond the place where the sale is to be made. The prop erty is to be sold, and to whom? To those who are the neighbors of the man whose property has been seized; and although they have feelings of animosity toward each other, growing out of this rebellion, though a portion of them are Union men and a portion traitors, nevertheless, every all a man's property is taken from him, is seized and condemned to be soid, that there are still some ties of neighborly friendship toward the traitor's wife and children, and will not take the property from them. We will get no revenue from this property; none whatever, not even enough to cover the expenses of the cost of condemuation. So it will be when we authorize our Marshals to drive up the horses, the mules, the cattle, and to seize the crops upon a man's farm, not to feed our army, as I understand-a thing which I contend we have the right to do-but for the purpose of sale and confiscation.

We may say the same in relation to the sale of real estate. Can we derive revenue from that? Perhaps we may. Who is going to attend those siles? Our proceedings are to be analogous to those in courts of admiralty. We are to sell upon notice; but those notices can not be given, Thus the battle was ended and the victory | Mr. Speaker, in your State or mine, distant from

sle not a man was killed, and one only (Colonel ing of onerous contributions and their exaction

breakfast, he would like to know what they would drove many of the inhabitants into the ranks of pedal, full iron frame, for the guerrilla parties. May not these confiscation

school of politicians whose seat was in the State of South Carolina, and they have spread themtry, infusing their tratorous and rebellious doctrines in every portion of the community, making converts wherever they could to the doctrine that a State has a right to dissolve the bonds that bind it to this Confedefacy, and assert and maintain its independence. My colleague, (Mr. Blair,) in the speech which he made not long since upon this floor, was right when he advanced the opin-ion that the slaveholders were the last men to yield to this rebellion; and that, as a general rule, at the inception of this rebellion, the slaveholders were not arrayed against the Government of the United States; but, on the contrary, de-

sired to preserve and perpetuate this Union. subscribe, from my own knowledge. point. I know that it was so. I know it from men in my own State who have been in the rebel array. I know it from declarations which have been made to me by citizens of the State of Arkansas, who have told me what their views and opinions are in reference to the rebellion. I have been told that men who were born north of Mason & Dixon's line, and who had only been there a short time, were in nine cases out of ten, the most violent and rabid secessionists in the whole community, and especially if they did not own negroes. Why, sir, the first military company that I saw marching in the neighborhood of the town near which I reside-and it was before active hostilities had broken out in the State of Missouri-was commanded by a native of the State of Vermont, who had been a candidate for constable on the Republican ticket in the State of lowa only two years before.

The non-slaveholder in the Southern States i the most violent traitor and rebel. They say that they fear negro equality; that they fear that the emancipated negro is to be placed on an equality with them. In the South there is no distinction but that of color. Let a man there any other flag in existence. conduct himself properly, and he is treated as a gentleman, whether he be slaveholder or non-slaveholder, rich or poor. Hence, the feeling of non-slaveholders, lest they should be degraded by the elevation of the negro. Hence it is that they are violent secessionists, and that they rushed into the rebel army, and now compose the rank and file of the army that is fight ing against the Republic.

Now, what are you going to do with the four millions of slaves in the United States? Suppose that two or three millions of them should be emancipated under this bill, what is to become of them? You turn helpless children and superannuated persons out of house and home, and say "let them remain where they are." Now, I desire to call attention to the legislation of Southem States on this subject. No slave can be emancipated in the several slaveholding States of the Union, unless he is taken without its limits. no free negro can be introduced into those States: It is said that that is unconstitutional legislation? of May, 1862. Attend, then, to the State of Indiana, which has June 5, 1862. prohibited, by constitutional provision, the introduction of free negroes within its limits. Attend = to the State of Illinois, whose Constitution directs the Legislature to pass laws excluding the introduction of negroes; and the Constitution soon to be submitted to a vote of the people provides then, is to become of these two or three millions of negroes? Expelled from the Southern States, also his Limments, I am now cured of this pain. where are they to go? They cannot go to the | For particulars inquire at the Farmers' Hotel. State of Illinois, or to the State of Indiana. jed-dlw They must go to other States. [Here the hammer fell.]

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular eaths for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

PITO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pinthottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant rice of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur-ish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. u y22-d&w'61

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to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over threeuarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at their Branch Depot No. 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the Union. Address H. L. PIERCE. 217 Fulton street, New York.

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A GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN

Will Leave Indianapolis

FALLS CITY

On Friday, June 20, at 6 A. M.

TRAIN LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS AT 6.00 A. M., AND ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE AT 11:30 A.M. RETURNING, LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE SATURDAY JUNE 21, AT 3.00 P. M., AND ARRIVE AT

INDIANAPOLIS AT 8:30 P. M.

man of a kind and benevolent heart feels, when Fare for the Trip, \$2.00.

Persons wishing to return same day can do so by nothiring the Conductor, leaving Jeffersonville 11.00 P. M. and arrive at Indianapolis at 5.00 A. M. next morning.

PIANOS.

Piano-Fortes.



PIANOS.

BEST PIANOS. \$150 ROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new

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containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp \$150 CASH.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS; Rich moulding cases,

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selves throughout the southern portion of the coun- METROPOLITAN HALL. SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Circle, or Parquette, for a Gentleman 50 cents. For a Lady and Gentleman 75 cents.

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Gallery 25 cents.

MISS KATE FISHER. everything which he said upon that SATAN IN PARIS. MATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

> Seats can be secured. II Phoors open at The o'clock, commence at S.

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WILL be exhibited the great National work of art illustrative of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, Painted on 30,000 feet of canvas, vividly Portraying

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the only Esquimaux Dog ever brought to this country by Dr. Kane. Also the celebrated PEACOCK FLAG. Which has floated further North and further South than

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Descriptive Lecture and appropriate Songs by

153 Admittance, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. B.D. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

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Indianapolis, Ind., June 4, 1862. BY authority of Major General Halleck, Indiana Volunteers may be di-charged from the United States service by presenting the proper papers at this office.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. JAMES A. EKIN, U. S. A. Commanding Post.

100 DOLLARS REWARD. TY direction of Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, 1. 0. 0. F., and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of Bro. Lewis Chaboude, on the night of the 28th JOSEPH STAUB, N. G., Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.

PERSONAL.

je6 d2w

A LLOW me respectfully to recommend the Indian Doctor to all my friends and acquaintances, in the Doctor to all my friends and acquaintances, in the against the introduction of free negroes. What, suffered with Rheumatism, and applied to the best physicians of the Stare, but without any success. Thanks to Magnetic and Electric operation of the Indian Doctor and H. E. BUEHRIG, Proprietor

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REFESENCES-BY PERMISSION. Gov. O. P. Morton; Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A.: Gen. Laz, Noble; W. A. Poelle, Secretary of State; Capt. James A. Ekin, U. S. Q. M.; J. H. Vajen, Q. M. General. TOUSEY & BUTTERFIELD. Lock Box 127, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

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from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail-Returning the same train will leave Pern at 12:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains on the concinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago

Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at

4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points. Special attention given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally. DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent. THEO. P. HAUGHEY, General Ticket Agent. apl 62-dly

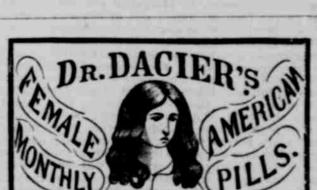
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collection and securing of Pensions, Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have their claims secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully. Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind. REFERENCES-Gov. Morton, Laz. Nobie, Maj. Gen. Wallace, Brig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins, Supreme Court.

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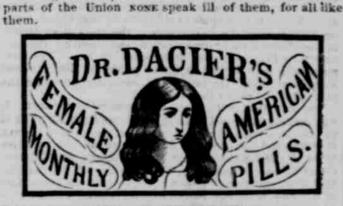
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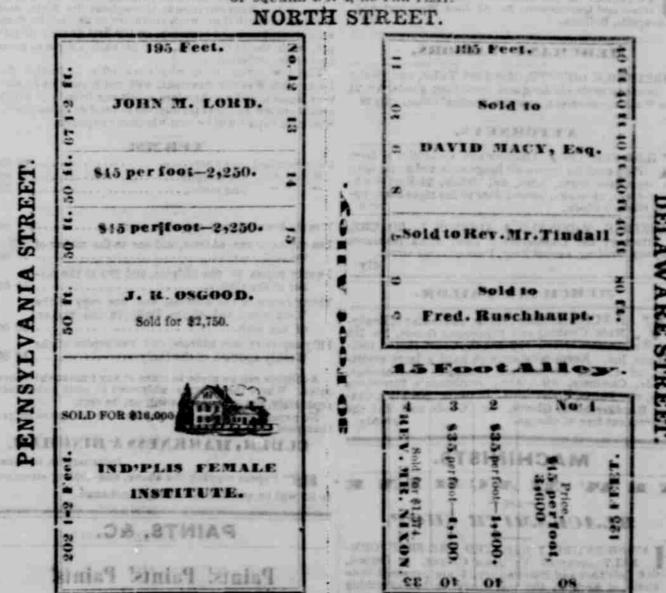
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